TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 19. — APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA. MAY 11, 1921. — $1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

GERMANY TOLD SHE MUST SIGN

Allies' Ultimatum Handed to Her Ambassador

SECURITY IS REQUIRED

Billion Gold Marks Demanded In 25 Days—Troops To Advance May 12 Unless Berlin Submits.

London.—The Allied powers formally called upon Germany to pay her war indemnity in full and to meet all the other demands of the treaty of Versailles on the penalty of military invasion.

The Allied ultimatum was signed by the Allied statesmen attending the Supreme Council at 10 o'clock, and one hour later was delivered to Dr. St. Hamer, the German Ambassador to England. The ultimatum will expire at midnight on May 11. On May 12 Allied troops will move into the Ruhr district unless Germany yields.

The German Ambassador was greatly depressed. When he left Lloyd George's official residence at 10 Downing street with the fateful document he walked quickly through the garden gate, taking a "back way" to the German Embassy to escape observation by the crowds.

The Supreme Council meeting adjourned at 10:30 o'clock, and Premier Briand departed for Paris an hour and a half later highly elated over the decisions that had been made.

"The Allies now possess a solid system for safeguards and guarantees from Germany. It is a definite proposition—it is a proposition which determines the fate of Germany. Germany can no longer prevaricate," Briand said just before leaving.

Germany was warned that Allied military preparations for the occupation of the Ruhr will continue until she gives a decisive "yes or no" answer to the terms.

The detailed financial terms, as issued, reveal the demand that Germany pay within 25 days 1,000,000,000 gold marks, which is one-half of the initial indemnity annuity.

Within 25 days the Allies will establish a committee on guarantees. It will include a representative of the United States in the event that Government desires participation.

The terms specified that the German indemnity bonds should be free of German taxes and be secured by the whole assets of the German Empire and the Confederated German States.

Germany is to assign funds for security as follows:

First—The proceeds of all German maritime and land duties and customs.

Second—The proceeds of the 25 per cent. tax upon exports.

Third—The proceeds of such direct or indirect taxes or other funds as Germany may propose to the committee on guarantees and the committee shall approve.

The clause regarding payment of 25 per cent. export tax provides for alternative payment of an equivalent amount by Germany if the German financiers propose a satisfactory scheme that is approved by the committee on guarantees.

A separate document, setting forth the various statements in Germany's war damage bill, will be presented to the Germans in Paris either tonight or tomorrow. It will be presented by the Reparations Commission.

PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

Harding's Physician Assists Senator Kenyon In It.

Washington.—A bill to create a new Government department of public welfare under a Cabinet officer was introduced by Chairman Kenyon of the Senate Education and Labor Committee after conference with Brigadier General Sayer, President Harding's physician. It would take over virtually all Government agencies dealing with former service men, and its functions be divided into four general heads—education, public welfare, including public health; social service, including the present children's bureau, and veteran service.

UNITED STATES IS BARRED.

New Zealand Court Decides It Has No Treaty Rights.

Wellington, N. Z.—A decision rendered by the New Zealand Court of Appeals in a patent case was to the effect that the United States, not having assumed any obligations under the Versailles Treaty, could not claim for itself or its nationals any rights conferred by that treaty.

IRISH PARLIAMENTS CALLED.

Machinery Of New Home Rule Bill Set In Motion

London.—The Southern Irish Parliament will be summoned to meet in Dublin on June 28, and the Northern Irish Parliament in Belfast on June 7, it was officially announced. Both are to be created under the new home rule (Irish Partition) bill.

MINERS WILL ARBITRATE.

British Strikers Make Proposition To The Government.

London.—The striking miners, it is reported, have intimated to the government their willingness to accept arbitration on the wage question by Sir Arthur Buckham with the view to immediate settlement of the strike. Sir Arthur was a member of the Sankey Coal Commission and submitted a minority report favorable to the miners' claims.

PRESIDENT HARDING ISSUES MEMORIAL DAY PROCLAMATION

Washington.—The Memorial Day proclamation, setting aside May 30 as a holiday, was issued by President Harding. The text follows:

"Whereas this nation has been conceived in prayer and devotion by men and women who were moved under God to found a nation where the principles of right should form the lasting cornerstone; and

"Whereas, these principles purchased at the price of great sacrifice have been fostered by a worthy posterity; and

"Whereas, the Great War has lately laid its costly demands upon our lands; now, therefore, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim Monday, the 30th day of May, a day already freighted with sacred and stimulated memories, a day of public memorial

"I invite my fellow-citizens fittingly to pay homage on this day to a noble dead who sleep in homeland, beneath the sea or in foreign fields, so that we who survive might enjoy the blessings of peace and happiness and to the end that liberty and justice, without which no nation can exist, shall live forever.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed Done in the District of Columbia this 3d day of May, in the year of our Lord 1921 and of the independence of the United States the 145th.

"WARREN G. HARDING."

BUSINESS IS ON A SOUND BASIS

Result of Country-wide Survey By Credit Men

BANKS IN GOOD SHAPE

Summary Of The Situation—Predicted Spring Revival Has Not Materialized, But Progress Is Made.

New York.—The National Association of Credit Men just made public a summary of a country-wide survey of business conditions, in which it was asserted that industry had not revived this spring as predicted and unemployment was still increasing.

The report, issued by the Association's Credit Defense Council, was summarized under these 14 heads:

"1. The predicted spring revival in industry has failed to materialize, with a few exceptions in lines which were the first to liquidate.

"2. Unemployment is still on the increase, although somewhat arrested by the usual seasonal improvement.

"3. Inroads have been made upon savings which had been steadily increasing until recently.

"4. Collections have continued difficult and liquidation of debts and bank loans is still a slow process. Some large concerns are asking for extended terms and offering notes for past due accounts.

"5. There has been a steady decline in bank clearing figures in harmony with reduced business and liquidated process.

"6. Efforts are being made to operate on the smallest possible stocks.

"7. We are approaching the time of renewal of manufacture.

"8. Speculation at this time of undue pressure for business is unsafe and if indulged in will result in delaying recovery.

"9. Railroads are making progress toward the ultimate solution of their most serious problems.

"10. The housing shortage problem has yet to be solved.

"11. There must be created adequate machinery for the underwriting of financing of commerce to foreign markets.

"12. The banking situation is sound.

"13. American enterprises on the whole are still sound.

"14. The liquidation process must continue."

The report added that a strong forward movement in cotton manufacture, much heralded in February, has again subsided.

"In the Southern States the conditions which prevail in the rest of the country are accentuated," continued the report. "There cotton mills are running not more than three days or 25 hours a week, and stocks awaiting orders against suspended delivery are large.

"The Pacific Coast region is suffering because of speculation which has been carried on in the canning and lumber industries. Here the high freight rates have tended to zone products, militating against that nation-wide market for its products, which the Pacific Coast has long enjoyed. In the West the attempt has not yet been begun to liquidate labor, the effort thus far having been made to stabilize on lower administration and related costs."

FATAL AIRPLANE CRASH.

Civilian Employee Killed And Pilot Seriously Injured.

Dayton, Ohio.—Arthur G. Pendleton, 25, civilian employee at McCook Field, was instantly killed when a McCook Field plane crashed to earth in view of hundreds of spectators at the Community Country Club. Lieutenant James Ware, pilot of the plane, was seriously injured and is expected to die.

NO DECISION YET ON SILESIA.

Berlin.—The Inter-Allied Commission for Upper Silesia officially denied the report circulated here that a decision had been reached granting the bulk of Upper Silesia to Germany, while the district containing coal mines would be given to Poland.

CRANE LEFT $8,800,000.

Ex-Senator's Estate Appraised By Massachusetts Official.

New York.—Former United States Senator W. Murray Crane, of Dalton, Mass., who died October 2, 1920, left a personal estate of $8,800,000 it was disclosed in an appraisal made by the Deputy State Comptroller. Of this amount, $1,524,937 in real estate and securities is taxable in New York State. His holdings in New York included half a million dollars in Liberty Bonds.

HARDING FOR SAVING

Department Heads Must Not Exceed Appropriations

Commission Proposed To Pass On Matter When Congress Is Unable To Act.

Washington.—Confronting deficiency estimates of upwards of a half-billion dollars, President Harding informed the executive departments of the Government that they must put an end to the habit of living beyond their allowances and then calling on Congress to make up the deficit.

In a letter to each of his secretaries, and in an extended discussion at the Cabinet meeting the President laid it down as a policy of his administration that only grave emergencies could warrant the expenditure of public funds prior to their appropriation by Congress. He emphasized his belief that the long-standing practice of making such expenditures without Congressional authority was one of the most "dangerous tendencies" of administrative government and one of the greatest barriers to national economy.

During consideration of the subject by the Cabinet there was some discussion of creating a permanent commission to pass judgment on emergency expenditures when Congress is in recess or when they cannot be acted upon immediately for other reasons. The suggestion did not lead to a definite decision, but so far as it took form, it provided that the chairmen of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees and the director of the proposed budget system should hold membership on such a commission.

The President sent his warning to department heads at the recommendation of Chairman Warren of the Senate. Appropriations Committee, who pointed out that deficiency estimates already before the present Congress amounted to $216,000,000 and that others yet to be submitted probably would bring the total above $400,000,000. Most of these sums said by Cabinet officials to have been expended by the last administration or on projects inaugurated by it.

SOVIET BANISHES FAIRIES.

Orders Them Left Out Of Books Written For Children.

New York.—Fairyless fairy tales will entertain Russian children of the future.

Details of an all-Russian competition for new children's books received here today by the publication Soviet Russia, named the following restriction for authors:

They must not write of mythology, ghosts, fairies or other matter of that nature unless the themes are clearly shown to be superstitious. Beautiful princesses, kings and queens shall not be mentioned unless they are "truly described as oppressors of the people."

GERMANY DECLARED IN DEFAULT

12,000,000,000 Marks Were Due Allies May 1.

Paris.—The Reparations Commission has addressed a letter to the German War Burdens Commission recapitulating the correspondence with regard to the obligation resting upon Germany under Article 235 of the Peace Treaty to pay the equivalent of 20,000,000,000 gold marks before May 1.

The letter formally says that Germany is in default to the extent of at least 12,000,000,000 marks and advises the Commission that immediate notice of this default is being given to each of the powers interested, in accordance with Paragraph 17 of Annex 2, Part 8 of the treaty.

MAIL FLIER BURNED TO DEATH.

His Plane Overturns When Starting On Flight.

Rock Springs, Wyo.—Walter M. Bunting, a mail service aviator, was burned to death when his airplane overturned and crashed to the ground while he was taking off for a flight to Cheyenne. Bunting was circling the field here preparatory to starting his eastward journey when he apparently lost control of his machine. It shot downward, nose first, and was a mass of flames before spectators could reach it. Eight sacks of mail were destroyed.

TIGHE PREDICTS OTHER CUTS.

Says U. S. Steel's Action May Prove Contagious.

Hamilton, Ont.—President M. F. Tighe, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, which is holding its annual convention here, declared that although the wage cut made by the United States Steel Corporation will not affect any of the organization's membership, it will undoubtedly influence steel companies which employ union labor.

ULTIMATUM IS SENT PANAMA

State Department Note Allows "Reasonable Time"

STANDS BY WHITE AWARD

Regrets Necessity Of Step—Says Decision Follows The Most Careful And Friendly Deliberation.

Washington.—Unless Panama acts voluntarily "within a reasonable time" the United States will take measures to compel her to transfer jurisdiction of the disputed Coto territory to Costa Rica, Secretary Hughes says in a recent note to the Panama Government, the text of the document was made public Monday at the State Department.

"This Government believes that it would be inadmissible to interpret its obligations to the Republic of Panama as embracing an obligation to support any claims for the adjoining territory which might be advanced to the Government of Panama, no matter what the opinion of this Government might be as to the validity or justice of these claims," the note says.

The Panama claim that its title to the disputed territory has been unchallenged since colonial times, the note holds as in no way "entitling the Government at Panama to demand the occupation of territory which is not a part of the Republic of Panama and has been conclusively adjudged to belong to Costa Rica."

"That territory which was adjudged to be a portion of the territory of the Republic of Costa Rica," the note declares, in accordance with a boundary line which the Republic of Panama had formally declared clear and indisputable, "still remains, in the opinion of the American Government, the territory of Costa Rica."

The boundary line as defined by Chief Justice White still remains, in the opinion of the American Government, the note declares, "the territory of Costa Rica and is to be respected as such."

After stating that the American Government desires Panama to take steps to turn over the territory in question to Costa Rica, the note says, "unless steps are taken within a reasonable time, the Government of the United States will find itself compelled to proceed in the manner which may be requisite in order that it may assure itself that the exercise of jurisdiction is appropriately transferred and that the boundary line of the Pacific side, as defined by the Loubet award, and on the Atlantic side, as determined by the award of Chief Justice White of the United States, is physically laid down in the manner provided in Articles 2 and 7 of the Porras-Anderson treaty."

The note concludes with an expression of regret that the United States "feels itself obliged to communicate to the Government of Panama this determination," but states that it has been reached only after the most careful and friendly deliberation.

IDLE CARS DECREASE.

Demand For Coal Gondolas Shows Improvement.

Washington.—Owing to an increased demand for open-top cars for the transportation of coal a further decrease in about a week of 16,412 in the total number of idle freight cars was shown on April 23, according to reports just received from the railroads of the United States by the car service division of the American Railway Association. The total number of surplus cars on that date was 483,067, compared with 499,479 on April 15.

Surplus coal cars totaled 235,275, which was a decrease of 16,735 compared with that for April 15. A slight increase was reported, however, in the number of idle box cars, which totaled 177,360 on April 23, or an increase of 555 over that for the previous date.

TO HELP DISABLED VETS.

Proposed Investigation Of Conditions By The Senate.

Washington.—Investigation by a special Senate committee of conditions among disabled soldiers and the administration of soldier relief is proposed in a resolution introduced by Senator Walsh, Democrat, Massachusetts. The committee, to be composed of five members, would be charged especially with an inquiry into the work of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, the Federal Board for Vocational Education and other relief agencies.

CONSTANTINE MAY QUIT.

Greek Premier Expected In London To Discuss Abdication.

London.—The Proodos, of Athens, says it learns that Premier Gounaris, on the conclusion of his forthcoming visit to Smyrna, will proceed to London to negotiate for the abdication of King Constantine, says the Exchange Telegraph's Athens correspondent.

CORPORATION TAX HOLDS.

Missouri Law Declared Valid In Rail Decision Of Supreme Court.

Washington.—The Missouri Corporation tax law was declared valid by the Supreme Court in deciding the suit brought by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad against State officials. The statute imposed a tax of three-fortieths of one per cent. on the capital stock and surplus of corporations doing business in the State, more than 20 similar suits are said to be pending in the lower courts.

VIRGINIA NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

Latest Doings in Various Parts of the State

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

Lynchburg.—Kirkwood Otey Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Lynchburg, has contributed $300 to a fund for the maintenance of a custodian at the Lee Mausoleum at Washington and Lee University.

Lynchburg.—Representatives of the War Department have been here inspecting the dormitory of the Jobbers' Overall Company's plant and, it is understood will recommend that the government lease the building for a hospital for convalescent soldiers.

Danville. — George Dickerson, a negro, is held in Halifax jail, charged with the murder of William Rickman, a young farmer of Halifax county, which crime precipitated an unsuccessful attack on the county jail several weeks ago, and subsequent indictments against fifteen men charged with mob violence.

Charlottesville.—A "student court" is to be organized at the University of Virginia, to handle petty offenses not constituting breaches of the honor code. The movement originated with the students, and follows the general trend of student government in universities and colleges throughout the country.

Danville.—John Flood, a negro, was fined $25 for camouflaging liquor as coffee and passing it into the jail where his brother, Wise Flood, is serving a term for violating the Mapp Act. The jailer examining the basket containing food and drink was struck by the odor of "coffee," and had little difficulty in determining that it was a pint of corn lightly tinged with coffee.

Lynchburg.—A roster of sixty men and three officers has been secured here for the reorganization of Company E, First Virginia National Guard. R. E. Craighill, who was lieutenant-colonel in the One Hundred Sixteenth Regiment during the world war, and A. S. Burham, a major in the same regiment, will be captain and first lieutenant, respectively, of the new organization.

Winchester.—Captain Ocker, United States air service, has been at Front Royal arranging for a photographer to take views of fields and the general topography, with the intention of establishing a landing station on or near the government remount depot, near that place. Much land was said to be available for the purpose, and it would be necessary to remove but a few trees.

Portsmouth. — Governor Westmoreland Davis, Colonel LeRoy Hodges and other notables were present in Portsmouth on the occasion of the induction into the service of the Virginia National Guard of Grimes Battery of field artillery, the oldest organization of its kind in the State. This organization was originally started just prior to the war of 1812, and served with distinction during the battles with England.

Danville.—E. H. Smith, indicted at the last term of court for killing his son-in-law, Cleveland Cousins, last February, was acquitted by a jury in less than fifteen minutes. The Commonwealth failed to prove premeditation, and the evidence of eye-witnesses was that Smith, an elderly man, was on the ground with Cousins and another man on top of him when he used his knife. It was also shown that the men were drinking.

Danville.—Rev. James Craft, an educator of Rome, Ga., arrived here on Sunday afternoon and spent the day with trustees of Averett College that taken to the institution is shown the college. While no authoritative announcement is available, it is learned that Mr. Craft will be tendered the presidency of the college to succeed C. E. Crosland. The college catalogue has been drawn up and is awaiting only the name of the new president before being submitted to the printers.

Norfolk. — Following a parade here in which 3,000 former and 5,000 present service men of the army and navy posts in this city and vicinity participated, more than 10,000 attended the "America Day" rally at the Billy Sunday tabernacle, which was addressed by Colonel George C. Cabell. The opening address was by Albert L. Roper, president of City Council, who presented Colonel Cabell as the speaker of the day. Patriotic songs were sung.

Richmond.—The Medical College of Virginia and the medical department of the University of Virginia will be consolidated and the united institutions will be located in Richmond, if the final report of the commission on medical education in Virginia is adopted by the General Assembly. Following prolonged sessions of the commission at the Westmoreland Club the body completed its labors, and the report will be handed to Governor Davis as soon as it is put into shape by the clerk of the commission.

Bristol.—The annual budget, representing an outlay of $171,000, has been presented to the City Council by City Manager R. W. Rigsby. The amount of the budget was decreased about $7,000 from last year's. A public hearing on the budget will be held May 30.

Lynchburg.—City Attorney N. C. Manson, Jr., went to Richmond to represent the city in an effort to defeat the Lynchburg Traction and Light Company in its application for increased gas, electric light and street car rates.

STATE CAPITAL

Pageant Body Opens Its Office.

Richmond.—Temporary offices of the Virginia Historical Pageant Association were opened in the Travelers' Protective Association Building, Third and Main streets. W. B. Cridlin, pageant secretary, is in charge of the office. The headquarters have been opened on a small scale and will be expended gradually as the need is felt.

Notices are being sent out to the various organizations requesting them to send in a list of their committees which have been named to solicit memberships. Membership cards will be issued through the various chairmen of the committees.

The first thousand members will be considered charter members, and the official button will be issued to them free of charge. Members joining after this time will be charged 10 cents extra for the button.

The slogan of the association, printed at the top of all stationary, will be a bar of the song, "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny."

Wallace To Be In Richmond May 18.

Announcement was made that R. Walton Moore, chairman of the general committee which is making arrangements for the rural life conference to be held here May 17 and 18, has secured Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to speak in the afternoon of the second day.

Governor Davis will preside at the meeting of workers, who will be several hundred in number and will represent every section of the State. Many other prominent speakers besides Mr. Wallace will be present to make addresses on better co-operation for the promotion of rural life.

The meeting is being arranged by the Co-Operative Education Association.

Will Train Citizens To Be Soldiers.

The War Department has notified Adjutant-General Jo Lane Stern that a Citizens' Training Military Camp will be established at Camp Meade, Maryland, about August 1, to continue one month.

Physically fit male citizens between the ages of sixteen and thirty-five may apply to be sent to this camp. No educational qualifications are prescribed or required. The course of instruction will be: Elementary and uniform instruction and training to include the duties of the private in the school of the soldier, squad and company, small arms rifle practice, guard duty, camping and marching, individual cooking, care of equipment, personal hygiene, physical development, discipline and morale.

Rosslyn Road To Discontinue Service.

After a brief hearing, the State Corporation Commission authorized the Washington-Virginia Railway Company to discontinue all service on its Rosslyn Branch, a line operated between Arlington Junction and a point on the Virginia side of the Potomac River, opposite Georgetown. Practically no opposition appeared, the only protest being from employes of the government experimental farm. The line was built by the old Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway prior to its consolidation with the Washington, Arlington and Falls Church, to compete for the Arlington Cemetery patronage, which, since consolidation, is handled over the Falls Church line.

State Archives Moved To Safety.

Work of moving all of the State's archives from the Library Building proper to a separate structure, where they will be safe from fire, has been completed after nearly a month. There were about 1,268,000 pieces in the collection, many of them over 100 years old. The room into which they formerly occupied on the floor of the Library building is being remodeled to become the depository place for about 500 bound volumes of old Virginia newspapers, where they will be kept in such order that they may be easily and quickly reached by anyone desiring to use them for reference.

Honor Blues Killed.

Memorial services commemorating the death of the twenty-eight members and former members of the Blues' Battalion, who fell in the World War, were held Sunday morning at 11 o'clock in St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The memorial sermon was delivered by Rev. W. Russell Bowie, D. D., who was chaplain of Base Hospital No. 45, in overseas service.

New Highway Across State Line.

The good roads committee of the Danville Chamber of Commerce and the commissioners of Caswell county held a meeting at Yanceyville, N. C. and decided to build a fifteen-mile new road, joining the Mayfield highway with the improved road between Pelham, N. C., and Stokesland. This road will afford a means of reaching a fertile tobacco section usually cut off in rainy weather. J. T. Plott was given the contract for the sand clay road which will cost $30,000, and which will be ready in ninety days.

To Honor Confederate Dead.

All military and Confederate organizations have been invited to participate in the annual Memorial Day observance on May 30. The exercises at the graves in Hollywood Cemetery will be presided over by Lieutenant Colonel Edgar [illegible] Judge D. C. Richardson, himself a distinguished veteran of the War Between the States, will be orator of the day.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

Bills in the Congressional Hopper

WASHINGTON.—If the Sixty-seventh congress does not grind out legislation in quantity, it will not be for lack of material in the hopper. While old and new legislative proposals in the senate numbered less than 500, as compared with 2,500-odd the first day in the house, they ranged from tax plans through anti-strike legislation to adjustment of international debts.

Senator Smoot, Republican, of Utah, offered his bill establishing a sales tax in lieu of excess profits taxing methods and also an embargo measure against wool importations.

Senator Poindexter, Republican, of Washington, presented a bill to prohibit strikes in insterstate commerce.

Senator Reed, Democrat, of Missouri, reintroduced a resolution suggesting that the President ask Great Britain whether her West Indian possessions could not be ceded to the United States, in part payment of indebtedness.

Senator Frelinghuysen, Republican, of New Jersey, proposed creating a coal commission, while Senator Owen, Democrat, of Oklahoma, offered measures to limit Federal Reserve bank interest charges to six per cent; to create a federal marketing department for farmers, and for publication of a national bulletin on government and politics.

A public welfare department bill was sponsored by Senator Kenyon, Republican, of Iowa, who added a measure for registration and regulation of lobbyists.

Senator France, Republican, Maryland, suggested amnesty for all persons imprisoned for violations of wartime laws.

Unschooled Woman Sculptor of Bolivar

A GOOD part of official Washington journeyed to New York with President Harding on the occasion of the dedication of the statue of Gen. Simon Bolivar. The statue stands in Central park and is the gift of the City of Caracas, capital of Venezuela and birthplace of the great South American liberator.

There's more to this story than the mere dedication of a statue. "Bolivar Hill," in Central park, has been for 30 years the center of a drama which has the elements of human interest. In 1883 the first statue of Bolivar was unveiled. It was the gift of the Venezuelan government to New York city. The sculptor was De la Cova, a South American. Then President Crespo of Venezuela decided that it was not fitting that the great Bolivar should prance in so undignified a posture. He therefore commissioned Giovanni Turini to prepare another model. Turini was an Italian. It is his statue of Garibaldi that is on the pedestal in Washington square. Turini's Bolivar was modeled after a statue at Caracas, a pompous figure seated stiffly on a conventional Roman horse. The Society of National Sculpture disapproved of this statue.

And now comes Mrs. Sally James Farnham. For the new statue 20 sculptors competed, and of the three models finally chosen and sent to Venezuela Mrs. Farnham's was accepted.

The great Bolivar is the work of an unschooled, self-taught artist who never had a lesson in her life and, what is more, it is the work of one who was a grown woman, the mother of two children, before she did her first modeling; indeed, before the idea of being a sculptor at all ever entered her much pre-occupied head.

National Park Legislation in Variety

NATIONAL park legislation in great variety was introduced early in the Sixty-seventh congress. Bills were introduced for the establishment of two scenic national parks of the standard type on public lands. One provides for the establishment of Mount Baker National park in the northwest corner of Washington. The park area furnishes scenery like in kind to that in Mount Rainier National park, in the same state.

Utah asks for the Utah National park. This project centers about Bryce canyon in southern Utah, on the eastern declivity of the Paunsaunt plateau (8,000 feet). Bryce canyon is a vast amphitheater a thousand feet deep, filled with the most amazing examples of erosion—temples, shafts and pinnacles, with an endless variety of sculpture and ornament. The erosion uncovers many strata and the range and intensity of the coloring is beyond description or reproduction.

Senator Kenyon introduced a bill for the creation of the Mississippi Valley National park in northeastern Iowa and southwestern Wisconsin. The area lies on both sides of the Mississippi and includes islands, bluffs, virgin forests and much territory of historic interest. Most of the land is privately owned, and congress is asked to appropriate several hundred thousand dollars for its purchase.

Representative R. Y. Thomas of Kentucky introduced a bill which asks for the appropriation of about $1,500,000 to buy Mammoth cave and a surrounding area for a national park.

North Dakota has two projects. Senator McCumber introduced a bill establishing the Killdeer Mountain National park. He also presented a memorial from the North Dakota legislature asking for the establishment of Roosevelt National park in the Bad Lands along the Little Missouri.

National Banks New Prosperity Record

THE 1920 fiscal year report of the comptroller of the currency shows that the national banks are flourishing. The number of national banks in operation reached the highest point October 21, 1920, there being 8,157 national banks in operation or authorized to do business.

Since March 14, 1900, 2,828 state banks, trust companies, and private banks, with capital of $183,554,800, have been converted into, or reorganized as national banks, and the movement toward nationalization is proceeding steadily. The 361 new national banks chartered were distributed through 40 different states and the District of Columbia. The 14 states in which the largest number of national banks were chartered are Minnesota, 32; California, 30; New York, 26; Texas, 22; Oklahoma, 21; Kansas, 19; Illinois, 17; Pennsylvania and Ohio, 14 each; New Jersey, Virginia and Colorado, 13 each; Washington, 12; Idaho, 11.

In the number of depositors or deposit accounts in national banks all previous records were exceeded, official reports showing that there were 20,520,177 deposit accounts. This was an increase of 2,279,877. There is now approximately one depositor in the national banks for every five of our population.

The earnings of the national banks, both gross and net, have surpassed all previous years.

The resources of the national banks reached the highest point in their history, $22,711,375,000. This was an increase of $2,669,151,000.

Wireless Station on Russian Island

FRUSTRATED in their persistent efforts to oust the Americans from the possession of Russian island, the most powerful wireless station in the Orient, the Japanese have at last despaired, and have undertaken the construction of a powerful station in Japan proper, according to official advices reaching Washington. Japanese naval engineers have begun the erection of a station at Oshima, in Nagasaki prefecture, some 700 miles south by east of the American station at Vladivostok. When completed it will be the Arlington of Japan and will be capable of communicating with all parts of the world.

Back of Japan's decision to build this new station is a record of several years' strenuous and futile effort to secure possession of the Russian island wireless, which is now held and operated by a few American naval officers and some 85 men recruited from the Asiatic fleet.

The seizure and operation of the plant by American naval forces, despite Japanese protests, has been a source of constant irritation to the Japanese occupational troops in Vladivostok.

The fact that American naval forces occupy and operate this powerful station is but little known outside official circles. The Russian island station really belongs to Russia, and it is expected by American naval officers that it will be returned to Russia "as soon as we can find out who Russia is."

Much of the trouble between Americans and Japanese in the Vladivostok district could be laid to this cause, it is believed.